

NOTE

The First Report of an Aphid with Only One Cornicle
(Homoptera: Aphididae)

It is not uncommon to find in a collection of aphids one that has one or both cornicles malformed. The malformation can be minor or it can result in a shortened cornicle or one that does not have an opening to one that is represented by only a very small projection on the dorsum.

Aphids with more than the usual pair of cornicles have been reported by Zirnitz (1930. *Fol. Zool. Hydrobiol.* 2: 1-3), Remaudière (1964. *Rev. Path. Veg. Entomol. France* 43: 31-35), Leonard (1967. *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 68: 320), Medler and Ghosh (1967. *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 69: 366), Kumar and Burkhardt (1971. *J. Kans. Entomol. Soc.* 44(2): 172-181), and Russell (1975. *J. Wash. Acad. Soc.* 65(1): 40-41). Russell (op. cit.) gave a good discussion of the species involved and the placement and form of the usual and additional cornicles. To my knowledge, an aphid with just one cornicle has never been reported in the literature.

In 1984 I received for identification (IIBIII lot number 84 07081) a vial of the aphid *Cinara terminalis* (Gillette and Palmer) collected on June 27, 1984, from pinyon pine [*Pinus edulis* Engelman] at Thoreau, New Mexico, by G. L. Nielsen. In the collection of 100+ aphids, all but one of the adults and all of the immature forms had two fully-developed, normal cornicles. Fig. 1 illustrates on the left a typical apterous adult female with two "normal" cornicles while on the right is the apterous adult female with only one "normal" cornicle on its left side. This



Fig. 1. Apterous adult females of *Cinara terminalis*. Aphid on left has two "normal" cornicles; aphid on right has only one "normal" cornicle.

apterous adult female exhibits all of the typical characteristics of the species except for the noticeable absence of the right cornicle. The whitish patches are internal and disappeared when the aphids were cleared and mounted on slides. When slide-mounted, the one-cornicle aphid had no indication of a second cornicle. This unusual aphid and a few of the "normal" apterous females have been mounted on slides and are deposited in the National Collection of Insects.

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NOTE

First record in Maryland of *Anomala orientalis* (Waterhouse) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

On 14 May 1985 larvae tentatively identified as *Anomala orientalis* (Waterhouse) were collected from the root area of Canadian hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr., at a commercial nursery in Millington, Kent Co., Maryland. On 13 June 1985 adults were collected from the same plants and identified as *A. orientalis*. A single specimen of *A. orientalis* was also taken at a botanical garden in Wheaton, Montgomery Co., Maryland on 12 June 1985 from *Juniperus* sp. foliage.

The published range of this species is Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York (Potts, 1977. *Pan-Pac. Entomol.* 53: 34-42). Because both Maryland collections were associated with nursery stock and the hemlocks at Millington came as young plants in soil from New York in 1983, it is likely *A. orientalis* was introduced into Maryland with the plant material. *Anomala orientalis* should be considered established in Maryland. Specimens are deposited in the collections of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, National Museum of Natural History, University of Maryland, and author.

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